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Good Night.

Out of the shadows now I cry "Good night,"
To those who knew me when the world was bright,
When life was gladsome and my heart was light.

O friends, the darkness shuts me from you all;
It rises round me like an iron wall,
Albeit I hear afar kind voices call.

The night has come—a night that brings no rest,
With thronging phantoms of the past possess'd
A night that weighs alike on brain and breast.

O dim eyes blinded with excess of pain,
O feet that stumble though the ways be plain,
O aching heart and weary, restless brain!

If only slumber sought you from the sight,
Sleep, that were broken by no morning's light,
Keep that no dream nor sudden noise could fright,

I would not sorrow, though the sun were set,
But O to cease from anguish and regret,
To fold the weary hands and straight forget!

But though the day be gone, I may not sleep,
Beside dead happiness, my watch I keep,
Nor may I even linger here to weep.

But forth into the shadow I must go,
I see no star above my pathway glow,
And whither it may lead I do not know.

Will ever morning chase away the night?
I see no dawn—blank darkness walls my sight—
I have outlived my happiness. Good night.

AUNT SUE'S PANIC.

The most beautiful spot in England is Clovelly, in North Devon, made familiar to every reader by Kingsley's "Westward Ho" The view afforded from the village is not extensive, but it includes almost every element of natural beauty. On the west, the sea, down to which its single street descends so steeply that no wheeled conveyance, nor horses' hoofs, may traverse it; and a small but strongly built harbor, where the fishing-boats toss and tumble, or lie stranded on their sides, according as the tide is in or out. On the north and east, "wood overhanging wood, like cloud on cloud," and crowding to the cliff-tops, against whose bases the Atlantic wave forever beats and foams. Nothing but these objects—which for beauty, indeed, are all-sufficient—are to be seen by those who sojourn in Clovelly—these and a little strip of sky. The houses are too near their opposite neighbors to admit of more extensive vision. A noble park, however, stretches to southward; and beyond it, headland after headland, till the fast of England's soil yields to the sea, and the knowledge of their proximity seems to fill up the measure of delight to those who gaze and gloat upon the present treasures. It is fair here, surpassing fair, but would be fair there also. There is no apprehension of overstepping the barrier of home beauties, and coming upon anything barren.

The houses in the little town are themselves most picturesque and pleasant—to the eye at least; and each of them, if not from porch or window, still from some crack or cranny familiar to its inmates, commands the fields in which all tenants of the place are laborers—the ocean. Whatever little coigne and vantage-ground of space there is beyond what is occupied by their dwellings and the narrow street, is filled with flowers; but in the centre of the village, at the beginning of the winding steps that leads down to the harbor, there is a vacant spot, in which is placed a long low seat, where all that have toiled up the steps may stop and rest; and where in the calm eves, when toil is done, men come and sit, while the moon mounts the sky, and pours her splendor over wood and wave.

The village dwellings are of the humblest kind; and even the little inn which lords it over them, as being twice the size of any of its neighbors, is such as the fashionable or even commercial traveler may deem but a sorry resting-place; to others, however, of a more imaginative type, it will afford a richer accommodation than many a so-called "hotel." Its little rooms are furnished with rare china and curious ornaments, "picked up" by the Clovelly men, (who are all sailors), in many a distant land; and its fare, if plain, is of the best—the thickest cream, the freshest eggs, fish straight from the net, and such a store of jams, home-made, as makes the mouth water with the remembrance of them.

And yet in this earthly paradise the frail of the serpent is over all, in a certain "ancient fish-like smell" which pervades the whole lovely scene, and distracts one's thoughts from its marvelous beauty. The ocean breeze itself, as it comes up the woody cleft, is often tainted by it, and by the time it reaches one, speaks of the finny denizens of the pathless deep rather than of its ravenous cells. When there is no breeze, and the noonday sun beats down on the quaint village—which, notwithstanding its narrowness and the shades of the encircling woods, it does with pitiless force—the case is greatly worse. The unhappy visitor likens himself to one in a hot-bed, and a hot-bed of no very savory materials.

"Good Heavens!" said I to my nephew Frank Hotham, the artist, as we sat together at the window of the little inn, during such a noonday as I have described, gladding the eye with a noble feast, but much at the expense of our olfactory organs—"Good Heavens! suppose any epidemic was to break out in this Eden here, not a soul would escape it!"

It was said without reflection, for Frank had his young wife and only child with him; whereas I, an old maid with no "ties," had but my own safety to look to; and directly I had uttered the remark, I regretted it.

"By Jove!" said he, with sudden nervousness, "I never thought of that, Aunt Sue; and there's not a doctor within five miles, I am told. Not that a doctor would avail one much, shut up in this cloven ravine without a breath of air. And there's small-pox about, too—isn't there?"

I hastened to say that I had never heard as much, as indeed I had not. If Frank had done so, the news had probably "gone in at one ear and out at the other," with him, as most things did which were not connected with his "art," as he called it. He was a really excellent landscape painter, but his devotion to his profession was a very serious nuisance to those who had to listen to his dissertations upon it. It was necessary not only to admire what he admired, but for the same identical reasons; and it was even still more obligatory to despise what he despised. If lawyers talked of law, authors of literature, or soldiers of war, in the same vague yet dogmatic style in which some painters speak of painting, conversation would become impossible. Frank seldom escaped from his "shop," and he compelled you to take his goods whether you would or not; but when he did escape, he was charming. Lucy and he were the handsomest young couple I have ever seen, and were devoted to one another, and to Baba. Baba was their little boy, just four years old, and their idol. I think they would have allowed, too, that he had a third worshiper in Aunt Sue. He always accompanied us in our excursions, and made the very prettiest figure conceivable in the "foreground" for his father's pictures. At home, too, on a wet day, he was quite a little treasure in his way; for he would sit or stand as still as a mouse, while he was being "worked in" on the canvas. A lay-figure such as painters use costs thirty pounds, which was beyond Frank's slender purse, so that he was always to get a sitter—a post which was no sinecure to him who filled it. Even Aunt Sue was pressed into the service occasionally, and then it was: "Steady, steady—Don't blink your eyes so much—The right arm a little straighter—Bend more to the right—Throw a little pleasanter expression into the mouth, if you please—Thank you."

My brother, the rector, was a welcome guest with his artist son, but always averred that this was on account of his own venerable appearance. "You can't get a lay-figure, my boy, so you must put up with a clerical one." They had both a very pleasant way; though, since Lucy and I were sometimes unable to "see the joke," we were wont to describe it as too subtle. Our very dullness, however, was the occasion of mirth with us; and when we laughed, that set Baba off, so that I don't think there was a merrier party in North Devon that summer than we four. It was all the sadder for me when the blow suddenly fell upon us, of which I alone was conscious, but which threatened to cloud all this brightness in the shadow of death.

The day, as I have said, was hot and steamy; but in the evening the air became delightful, and we all went down as usual to enjoy it upon the breakwater of the little harbor. Even then there was not a breath of wind, and though the tide was up, not a single one of all the fishing-vessels had yet returned. We saw the straggling fleet making their way home, indeed, but a long distance off, and they seemed to get no nearer; the broad blue sea was flecked with their white sails, as the sky is sometimes dotted by lines of wild geese changing to their homes, only in this case there was no noise. The flowing wave sighed faintly as it reached the stone beneath us, like some exhausted swimmer who gains the shore with his last gasp. The tiny flag upon the roof-top above us could not flap, but hung heavily upon its staff. There were no other persons about the harbor but ourselves, but the witchery of the scene stilled our talk, and little Baba's prattle was the only sound that broke the silence of sea or shore. After a while it became the child's bedtime, and Lucy rose to accompany him to the inn. As I expressed my intention of remaining, Frank kindly offered to stay with me; but I knew how great were the attractions for him of seeing Baba in his bath and at his prayers, so I would not permit him to do so. "Clovelly is a very queer place," said I, "and its sailors are very enterprising; but I don't think that anybody—even in Clovelly—will think of running away with your Aunt Sue." And so I was left alone.

In that still summer night, with the quiet stars shining above me, and below me—for the great deep was like a mirror—an old woman like myself, you may say, reader, might have occupied her thoughts to better purpose; but instead of reflecting upon the transitoriness of life, and my latter days, I confess they were principally fixed on a certain picnic that was to take place upon the morrow. I had bespoken some cold meat and potted trout; but I was bent, if possible, on securing some fruit, principally on the child's account, and as a surprise.

Well, I had settled in my own mind about the fruit, and also which cushion of the sofa in our little sitting room would best suit to prop dear Lucy's back in the somewhat jolting carriage which we had engaged for the morrow, and was slowly toiling up the steps to the inn, when this occurred. Half-way up the steps, there is an ancient archway occupied as a dwelling-house; here I stopped to gather breath for the remainder of the ascent. It was almost dark by this time, and standing in the shadow of the arch, I was quite invisible to any passer-by who should not absolutely touch me. I had scarcely reached this resting place when my ear was struck by the faint and suppressed sobs of a woman. She was evidently in some room on the other side of the wall against which I leaned, and but for it I could have touched her with my hand.

"Dead, dead, dead!" she moaned. "Oh, what shall we do without our bread winner?"

I was about to knock at the cottage door, to see if I could be of any sort of comfort to this poor bereaved creature, when I heard the step of a man coming down the hill, so unsteady that I could not but conclude that he was in liquor. Such an occurrence is not an unexampled one in a fishing village, but I have a particular horror of a drunken person, and therefore shrank quickly back into my corner. The man came on, and stopped at the very door at which I had been about to knock.

"In tears! Why, what's the matter, Jane?" I heard him say.

"Matter enough, man," returned she, in heart-rending tones. "Our Polly's dead!" And once more she burst into sobs.

"Dead?" repeated he, in a dull, dazed way, as though he could not picture to himself the dread reality. "Don't say she's dead!"

"Hush! Don't speak so loud, man. Yes, she is dead, and dead of ——" And here she appeared to whisper something in his ear.

Great Heaven! What was it that the poor woman had died of, that those two should be so secret about it? A terrible conviction flashed upon me that the hideous disease of which Frank and I had spoken that very morning had actually broken out, in the place of all others where we had most cause to fear it.

"You will not breathe a word about it, Alec," continued the sobbing voice. "It is bad enough as it is; but if it comes to be known how she came by her end, it will be even worse."

For an instant it struck me that the poor creature whose death they were discussing had been put out of the world by foul play, and such is the selfishness of human nature (though, to do me justice, the thankfulness would not have been on my own account,) that I should have been almost thankful for such a solution of the affair. The next few words, however, convinced me of my mistake.

"Can I see her?" inquired the man, gravely, his fuddled brains appearing to have become cleared a little by the greatness of his loss. "If I had thought her to have been so bad, I would not have gone up-street to the alehouse."

"You couldn't have saved her, Alec; naught could have saved her, and naught but harm could come now of going to look at her. The only thing to be done is to keep all quiet. She is a heavy loss to us and the bairns; but we shall be well nigh ruined if the inn folks should be frightened away from us."

The inn folks! Here was a family who evidently derived their living from the customers at the inn. The man perhaps had a boat for hire; the woman doubtless took in the washing of the visitors—our washing amongst others! Whether it was small-pox or scarlet fever, we were equally doomed if any article was used from that cottage; and I silently resolved that it should not be used. The things from the wash, the landlady informed me, would be sent home towards the end of the week; and in the meantime I would devise some excuse for leaving Clovelly without, if possible, giving any shock to poor Lucy.

"But how are we to help the inn folks and every one else from knowing it?" urged the man. "We must get the certificate——"

"Whist? Come in. I've a plan to manage that." Then the door closed behind him, and I heard the steps of both of them ascending some rickety stairs to the upper floor.

Though almost breathless with terror, I contrived to stagger away from the hateful house, the very touch of which seemed to be contagious, and reached the bench of which I have spoken, at the top of the steps, and there I sat down to think the matter out.

The atmosphere was as heavy as wool, and dry as Gideon's fleece. How the morrow's sun would scorch up that narrow street, and fructify the seeds of disease and death! The least itching in my limbs or features seemed to be the precursor of small-pox, and every flush the herald of scarlet fever. I saw Lucy's frightened looks when the news should first be told her of the enemy that had made its appearance amongst us, and her hopeless face as she bent over her dying boy. Of course it was wrong and wicked in me, and showed a great want of faith; but, at all events, my fears were not for myself. I thought of the delicate mother and her frail child, and of dear, handsome Frank smitten down in his youth and happiness.

Of course we could not leave the village that night, but I resolved to hasten our departure for the projected picnic as much as possible, and that, once away, we should never return to Clovelly. I would tell Frank what had happened at the place it had been agreed on that we should dine, and then he would break the news to his wife, and we would take up our quarters elsewhere—in some town that had a resident doctor—and await our fate. If the disease was in the air, as the papers said, we should probably carry it with us; but at all events we should be in a better position to combat it than where we were at present. To be in Clovelly, as it seemed to us, was to lie down in our coffins at once; and indeed there was not much more room to turn round in it. My morbid fancy pictured a sad procession winding up that very street, carrying on their shoulders a dreadful something with a white pall upon it, and which contained our little Baba.

When I reached the inn I found, to my great relief, that all our party had retired to rest; for, indeed, to have to converse cheerily with any of my dear ones with such a burden on my mind would have been a terrible ordeal; but the good landlady was up and about, and as brisk as usual.

"I'm afraid, ma'am, you won't get your clothes from the laundresses quite so soon as I had expected," were her first words, "for her sister, who helps her with the washing, has fallen ill. All the small things shall, however, be sent without fail, she says."

My heart seemed to stop beating, yet I somehow contrived to say that there was no hurry about the things. If so much as a collar or a pair of cuffs had come, I would have burnt them with my own hands. I occupied myself at once with packing up not only my own clothes, but all of Lucy's that I could lay hands on, in order that they might be ready to send after us, and then retired to bed—not to rest, but to think and fear.

In the morning, Frank got up betimes, as was his custom, to go down to bathe. As he ran whistling down the stairs, I thought with a shudder how he would have to pass the infected house, and perhaps bring back with him the very peril from which I would have preserved him; still I dared not speak. I knew his nervous organization, and that he would not be able to keep the dreadful secret from Lucy for a single hour. At breakfast, all save myself were in the highest spirits, looking forward to their day of pleasure, and even planning others to be enjoyed "while this beautiful warm weather lasted."

It seemed to me as though the poor deluded creatures were dancing upon the brink of their own graves.

At last I got them off, and we walked together to the top of the hill, which was the nearest spot to which a carriage could be brought, and began our journey. Every mile which we put between ourselves and the village took a load from my heart, and yet they rallied me upon my silence. I did my best to seem like myself, but the effort was beyond my power. Every ring of Baba's laughter went through me like a knell, and I feared to speak, lest I should utterly break down and burst into tears.

At our first halting-place, however, the long-looked-for opportunity offered itself for contending with Frank alone, and I told him all the wretched story.

To my intense horror, when I had quite done, a most only reply was a roar of laughter. At first, I thought his fears for Lucy and the child had driven him out of his senses.

"Be a man," said I, "and help me to do the best we can."

"But, my dear Aunt Sue, it's all a mistake," cried he: "I heard all the story of Polly's death this morning, and what she died of. *Polly's a cow*; and the foolish woman it belonged to thought it had died of the *cattle plague*. Her husband was too drunk last night to find that this was not the case; but this morning he has been making merry with his wife's mistake."

"But, Frank, she said that it was their bread-winner!"

"So it was, in a sense, because they supply the milk to our inn; and if the creature had really had the disease, of course all their other cows would have had to be destroyed. As to the sick washerwoman, who does not happen to live in the village at all, I was told, at the little post-office this morning, among other local intelligence, that she has got hay-fever. That's not a fever to be afraid of."

I burst into tears, threw myself into Frank's arms, and fainted away.

When I came to myself, Lucy was wetting my forehead with eau-de-Cologne, and Baba fanning me assiduously with the "Guide-book to North Devon," while my nephew was regarding their united efforts with a face in which concern struggled with a very strong sense of the ridiculous.

"Frank," whispered I, imploringly, "don't tell them that I packed up your things, or anything about it."

And he never did.

"It was the heat that had overcome me," he said; only half a dozen times during the day the rogue would inquire —"How's Polly?—I mean Aunt Sue."

Except for that, I never enjoyed a picnic more.

A Ghostly Chateau.

Travelers in Switzerland who have explored the flat alluvial delta of the Valley of the Rhone may remember a fine old house about three miles from Villeneuve, called the Chateau du Grand Clos. Of a solid square form, with high-peaked roof, lofty chimneys, spacious hall and *perron*, and pretty old-fashioned garden, with cypresses and fountain, it seems to have been transplanted out of northern France in the last century to this region of ugly little stone town houses or mountain wooden chalets. Its story is curious. It was built, and for a long time inhabited, by the self-styled "Duc de Normandie," one of those numerous claimants to be the real Louis XVII., of whom, it seems, we are never to hear the last. The "duc," at all events, took great pains to inform himself of all the particulars which (supposing him to have been the ill-fated prince) he might be expected to know. His library, which recently remained in the chateau, and is probably still to be seen there, consisted of books, pamphlets, and papers of all kinds, many hundreds in number, but all, with one exception, connected with the story of the great French Revolution. It is necessary to add that the quaint old chateau possesses its ghost story? An English family, it is solemnly stated by the neighbors, were twenty years ago tenants of the house. They went to sleep as usual one night, but next morning the place which had known them knew them no more. They had disappeared utterly from the face of the earth, and from that hour dismal clankings of chains have been heard at midnight through the echoing rooms. Unhappily the narrative just stops short of the interesting point. Had the lost family paid their bills?

Smallest and Oldest State.

The smallest and oldest State in Europe is San Marino, a republic in Northeastern Italy. Its area is twenty-four square miles, but little more than double that of the District of Columbia. Its population is about 10,000. It was settled in 480 by Marino, a Dalmatian hermit, who established a community whose independence has remained undisturbed through all subsequent changes in Europe. It is surrounded by former provinces of the Pope, and its insignificance has hitherto shielded it from all aggressions. Popes and dukes, French viceroys and Austrian marshals, have alike respected its integrity.

EMBALMING.—Modern science discovers that the system of embalming, common to the ancient Egyptians, was a sanitary measure necessary to the health of the inhabitants. Unless the process of converting the dead bodies (not only of men but of animals) into mummies had been adopted, it would have been difficult to prevent putrefactive exhalations from continually poisoning the air, owing to the impossibility of securing permanent burial-places for the dead in a land like that of Egypt, subject to continual changes of the surface of the soil by the annual overflow of the Nile.

Cremation in India.

The drive from Perambore to Madras lies through a series of close and dusty streets and dirty "bazaars," the smell of which at times was so dreadful that we were obliged to hold our noses, the atmosphere being at the same time so close that we appeared to be passing through the dry heat of an oven. Of course the route was always the same. First, through narrow streets of houses, chiefly inhabited by half-castes, on the flat roofs of which, hybrid damsels, invariably arrayed in white book muslin with coral ornaments and black velvet in their hair, might be seen, ready to interchange glances with, and cast down billets-doux upon the English officers as they rode to and from the band. Next, through a native quarter, where we were liable to be solicited for alms by ladies and gentlemen covered with small-pox, leprosy, and other disgusting diseases; where we saw droves of those nice, clean-feeding, healthy-looking Madras pigs which turns one's blood to water, and puts a sudden death to any wonder we may have hitherto entertained as to the reason Jews are commanded under the Levitical law to abstain from the flesh of swine; where we generally also met a Hindoo corpse or two being carried to their burial—a sight which was scarcely more pleasant than decent to contemplate. At one time, whilst we were at Madras, the cholera made great ravages amongst the lower classes of the natives, and I have seen as many as twelve or fifteen corpses carried past in one evening! Fancy an old negro, dead, and clothed in exactly the same suit in which he entered the world, placed upon a wicker bier much too short for him, so that his legs have to be violently bent at the knees; his bones nearly through his skin; his brown, shriveled face striped with white and yellow paint, the marks of his caste; his black hair dyed the color of carrots with saffron; a wreath of large scarlet flowers round his head; his mouth forced wide open by the generosity of his friends, who have stuffed it so full of betel-nut and "paun" leaves, that they are all sticking out in a bunch; and his unclosed sunken eyes appearing as though they mournfully contemplated what a hideous figure his relations had made him look like! Yet the sight is by no means an uncommon one for ladies to in India.

During the dry season, which lasts for nine months, the roads are simply layers of thick red dust, which settles upon everything and spoils everything it settles upon. This dust was the most distinguishing feature of Perambore—indeed the only thing for which it may be said to be famous, if I except a Hindoo burying-ground, in which, according to that religion, the corpses used to be burned, and from which, when the breeze set in our way, the smell was more powerful than refreshing. We know that there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, but the manner in which some of these burnt-sacrifices are carried out would seem as if those who conducted the rites had cleared the sublime at a standing-jump. It appears that the nature of "cold corpuscles" when subjected to the action of heat, is, in consequence of the sudden contraction of the muscles, to sit up; so it often, indeed generally, happens that papa, or grandpapa, (as the case may be,) refuses to be a good boy and be burnt up quietly, but will insist upon rearing himself upon the funeral pyre and watching the proceedings of his own immolation. So that the sorrowing sons and grandsons go to the funeral armed with "shillelahs," and as soon as the remains of the old gentleman give the least hint of rising they attack him from all quarters, in the fashion of Donnybrook Fair, and keep up a continuous "thwacking," until their progenitor is open to reason, and permits himself to be consumed in a decent and orderly manner.—*Florence Marryatt.*

About a Newspaper.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* has the following sensible remarks regarding the management of a newspaper:

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.—The legal status of the Oneida community is thus stated in the last number of the *Circular*, in answer to a correspondent: "The Oneida community is not incorporated. Its property is held by four men, acting as partners, and in effect as trustees, under suitable provisions for replacing them as they die, and for excluding their heirs. Property might be willed, or conveyed in any other way, to those four men."

OF COURSE.—"And so they go;" one of the Portland school committee is reported to have said; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well, myself."

AMONG ALLIGATORS.

An Exciting Experience by a Botanist in Florida.

Will Wallace Harney relates the adventures of a certain Dr. Drennon, botanist and naturalist, who, in the summer of 1871, was a guest at a small cabin in the backwoods of Florida. One of them is exceedingly thrilling. He started out one morning on one of his frequent expeditions in search of specimens, accompanied only by his dog Bragg, and eventually found himself at a spot he calls Wilcomb Holm Peninsula. Followed by the dog he swam in the bayou and was delighted with the coolness of the water. His state of entrancing rest and refreshment, he says, was interrupted by the dog. Bragg jumped upon my back, as I swam, with something between a yelp and a whine. My first thought was that the old fellow was as hugely content as myself, but more boisterous, and was for a splashing romp in the water. Nothing loath, I turned to give him a good tousle for his liberties, when horror! not twenty yards away, his long snout and saw-like spine bubbling sinuous above the waves, was the dragon of Old Nile, a huge alligator, making right at us!

There were two of the monsters; one at a greater distance to the right, but nearer the shore to which I was swimming; the other between me and the impossible haven I had left. I was utterly and instantaneously unnerved. The blood curdled in my heart. I struck out madly, furiously, without sense or discretion; but was checked and recalled to my proper self-command by one dreadful fact: *the dog was outswimming me!* Now I knew as well as if it were a thing done, that one of us must be sacrificed for the other. One might possibly escape from those two monsters, but two could not. A man having any self-control can easily outswim a dog. Aroused by this reflection, I struck out again vigorously, but with long, steady, oar-stroke sweeps. Not overhand, which gives only an appearance of speed, like Mr. Peeksniff's high trotting-horse, but long, regular frog swimming. I soon saw the effect of it. I passed the dog, who turned in toward me, with a whine and effort, as I passed. A crocodile or alligator—they are one and the same—swims quite rapidly; but he does not dart like a fish. The dog's nose or foot touched me, and I looked over my shoulder involuntarily. An alligator's jaw in the dry skeleton is terrible to look at; the serried fangs are all made for destructive rending, not mastication. "His horrid jaws agape with double fang," as Æschylus describes it. But that huge, tongueless, lipless maw—

"And that more wondrous was in either jaw,
Three rankes of iron teeth enranged were,
In which yet trickling blood and gobbets raw
Of late devoured bodies did appear"—

ugh! that I saw, as I live to tell it, with the exaggerated monstrosity of destructive power in its eighty teeth fitting in alternate sockets; the slits of narrow eyes glowering above; the long, serrated spine bubbling above the water right at my heels.

There was a dull, deadened *chumpf*, the drowned yelp of poor Bragg, and dog and dragon disappeared in a surge of bubbles.

I was spared this time, but not yet safe. Sliding over the spot where they had disappeared, came the second alligator, not ten yards away. At the moment, I caught the overhanging limb of a stout, black-jack oak, clustered with jasmine and stout, black-jack oak, clustered with jasmine and green-brier, and, heedless of scratches, swung myself aloft, from whence I had the satisfaction of seeing the disappointed monster nosing about below.

Rules for Whist Playing.

The following rules for whist playing are for the benefit of the members of the Anti-Calvinistic club:

1. In opening always lead from a "sneak;" if you have no "sneak," renig.

2. When you have four more trumps, hold on to them as you would a twenty per cent. bank stock; they are too valuable to be invested in the early part of the game.

3. Never under any circumstances whatever return your partner's trump lead. This is called "strengthening play."

4. If, holding the ace, king, queen, knave and a small one of trumps, lead the small one to keep your king from being "ketched."

5. Holding king and queen of any suit, lead queen to force your partner's ace if he holds it.

6. It is a good rule to inquire every seventeen seconds, "What's trump?"

7. If you should by chance hold all the trumps or nearly all, and your opponent should win the trick, say it was because you held a "curious hand."

8. Think at least seven times before you make a play—say ten to fifteen minutes to each card; this will give the other ample time to take a nap or anything else that is handy.

9. Hold your cards so that all the players can see them, as it assists them very materially in remembering, and may give them a hint when in a "quandum."

10. Always claim at least half the honors.

Expansion of Iron.

As an instance of the effect of heat and cold in expanding and contracting the iron of the dome of the national Capitol, it is stated that the colossal statue surmounting it inclines four and a half inches to the west in the forenoon, and the same distance to the east in the afternoon. This fact has been ascertained by fixing a plumb line to the statue and dropping it to the room da below. As the morning sun upon the east side of the dome heated the iron and caused an expansion on the side of the statue it was thrown westward four and a half inches. In the afternoon, when the sun upon the west side heated and expanded that part of the dome, the statue inclined to the east a similar distance.

Items of Interest.

Iowa boasts of three newspapers edited by ladies.

"Letting off steam," is a little boy's definition of mowing.

A school boy's aspiration—"I wish I were a fountain, that I might be always playing."

When is sugar most profitable to grocers?—At the bottom of their molasses measures.

"I'm having a change of air," as Mr. Jenkins, the shy barber, said, when he put on a new wig.

Tulle bustles are fashionable for evening dress. They should invariably be made over foundation of stiff lace, neatly fixed.

It is said that the Illinois State militia consists of fourteen brigadier, and forty supernumerated muskets, with nobody to carry them.

A Western agricultural editor says it makes "good garden sass" to let your hens and chickens into your neighbor's grounds to take an Easter holiday.

Causing reasoning powers are a favorite topic with Materialists; but there is no denying that nine-tenths of the dogs one sees, are miserable poor thin-ears.

Sleeveless jackets of velvet and silk, in fine satin-stitch embroidery, beaded with beads, are still worn, and will continue fashionable for some time to come.

A barber, having a very intemperate man to shave on Sunday, begged him to keep his mouth shut, as it was a punishable offense to open a rum shop on the Sabbath.

"None knew him but to trust him, nor named him but to dun," is the pathetic sentence with which a Delaware merchant closes an advertisement for a missing customer.

A Plattsburg paper speaks of a gentleman of that vicinity who recently sold his wife and children to one of his neighbors for a cent, a pair of second-hand pants, and $5 in cash.

A story is told of a person asking another one whether he would advise him to lend a certain friend money. "What! lend him money! You might lend him an emetic, and he wouldn't return it."

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest, and it is when midway between the cradle and the grave that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed.

The fellow who declared he could name any liquid blindfold "gave it up" when he was handed a sip from the pump. "It reminds me," he said, "of something I have tasted in my youth, but for the life of me I can't now tell what it is."

On the last trip of the steamer Siberia to Boston, among the steerage passengers was a family of Italians aged as follows: Father, 47; mother, 45, with fifteen children, aged as follows: 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 16, 15, 14, 11, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6. Twelve were boys and three girls.

Every man's past life should be his critic, his censor, his guide. He who lives and is done with life the moment it drops hour by hour from his hands, is not half a man. He is like a plucked plant that stands in water without roots of its own, and can have no growth, and soon fades and passes away.

"Linger not, darling," she said to him, as he stood on the porch pressing her hand before he bade her farewell for the evening. He did not linger. He saw the old man coming up the street at a rapid gait. He lingered only long enough to pull his hat down over his eyes, spit on his hands, and bound actively for the sidewalk."

Spring Maladies.

In the olden time, as some of our readers may remember, the opinion generally prevailed, that as the thermometer rose above the degree marked temperate and lighter clothing became comfortable, something must be done to purify the blood. But, unfortunately, the means then resorted to do not command the admiration of a modern hygienist. They were bleeding and salts, calomel and jalap, and pills innumerable. There was, however, a basic truth in the idea that the more sedentary and in-door habits of the cold season and the still worse habit of extra hydro-carbonaceous feeding—butter, sugar, lard, pork, gravy, etc.—occasioned obstructions of the excretory organs, the liver, skin, kidneys, bowels and lungs, rendering special attention to the general depurating functions expedient. But, thanks to the health educators of the race, the people are rapidly learning better preventives of disease, and better remedies than poisonous drugs. Few persons seem to be aware that the whole range of maladies which are more prevalent in early spring are attributable to personal habits; and very few physicians ever intimate, if they are aware, that what the people eat and drink during the winter is the most efficient cause of what they suffer in summer. The preventive measures, therefore, may be all summed up in the words, wholesome regimen.

But when the spring maladies appear, whether in the shape of humors, boils, catarrh, influenza, epinoxy, pneumonia, rheumatism, erysipelas, sick-headache, etc., "Do thyself no harm." Take no drug stuff. Lose no blood. Submit to no blistering. Neither vomit nor purge. Sweat not. Swallow no hard cider. Do not even bother with herb tea. But bathe daily, diet abstemiously, exercise moderately, prefer vegetable food, drink only water, eschew seasonings, give nature a chance. These terrible ailments, for which so many are dragged to death every spring of every year, are but the festerations of a remedial process—the effort of the vital organism to rid itself of noxious matters. Do not thwart this process, nor arrest it, nor suppress it, nor cure it. But favor it in all possible ways, that purification may be speedily complete and restoration to health permanent.—*Science of Health.*

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first-class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter and during the present hard times, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We cannot pay any attention to communications unless accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

We have before us a letter from our highly respected fellow citizen, Adam Martin, Esq., of Bunker Hill, which states in substance that no new openings have been made, as was reported, into the coal veins upon his property. We are promised, however, an article on the recent developments in the Bunker Hill Basin from Daniel A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Sergeant, a gentleman thoroughly informed upon that subject.

We stated in a recent issue that the bill authorizing the Council of the city of Rochester to vote $100,000 to aid the construction of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad, had passed both houses of the New York Legislature, and only awaited the Governor's approval. We are now able to state that the bill has been approved by the Governor, and that at a meeting of the Rochester Council on Tuesday of this week a vote to ratify the previous action of the Council was to have been taken. We have not at the writing heard the result of the vote, yet we are assured that there is no question but that the action will be ratified.

The action of the President in ignoring the contradictory decisions of the Supreme Court in the Arkansas matter, and requesting that it be referred to the Legislature for decision, is, without doubt, the wisest thing he can do. The Legislature has the constitutional power to determine the question, and should exercise it. Meanwhile, the belligerents must be kept from each other's throats, by Federal power if necessary.

The Republican State Central Committee was called to meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday of this week, at which time it was to be determined when the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Supreme Judge will be held.

The Result.

When we a few weeks ago asked for communications from reliable and competent parties, in regard to the mineral products of McKean County, we were somewhat apprehensive that the invitation would go a begging. But we congratulate ourselves, our readers and our citizens that the invitation has been thus far so generally accepted, and that we have been able in the last few weeks to present in the columns of the MINER so faithful and comprehensive a description of some of the more prominent coal openings of McKean County. It is evidence that our people are becoming awakened to the importance of the subject, and that the Buffalo *Express* speaks the truth when it says in an article copied in another column that "the coal fields of McKean county have not hitherto received attention at all commensurate with their value." True words were never written. Had they received that attention they deserved, our county would have been to-day one of the first in the State in wealth and importance. The able and comprehensive statement from the pen of L. Rogers, Esq., which has been the subject of marked attention and comment in railroad circles, the equally able and plain statement of Thomas King, Esq., together with the testimony of such reliable men as Messrs. John Heilman, D. W. Howard, Caspar Smith and Adam Martin, all tell the same story, and should bear weight sufficient to convince the most incredulous. We see promised other statements from parties equally responsible which we will gladly publish.

From Harrisburg.

EDITOR MINER.— In my communications of last week, I left the impression that the bill giving the children of Mrs. Prosser the benefits of the Orphan Schools would fail in the Senate. I was led to believe that such would be the fate of the bill because of a conversation I had upon the subject with a member of the Finance Committee of that body. My impression, however, proved erroneous. The bill was reported early in the week, with a favorable recommendation, and has already passed two readings of the Senate. It will pass finally early in the week and will undoubtedly receive the approval of the Governor as he signed two bills of similar import last winter.

The supplement to the McKean, Elk, Forest, and Clarion State Road reached a second reading in the Act House on Wednesday last. When it came up Mr. Jones, a member from Philadelphia, raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional, as it conflicted with 7th section of the 3d article which provides that the Legislature shall not pass any local or special law regulating the affairs of counties and authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys. The Speaker sustained the point and the bill was ruled out of order. I cannot believe the decision was a correct one, although it was endorsed by some of the best lawyers in the House.

My philanthropic friend S. B. Sartwell, desires some young black bass for our streams. I have seen Mr Reeder, one of the fish Commissioners, and he promises to supply us with what we want in the distribution to be made in August next. He tells me that we must not put them in the small streams, as they will destroy the trout, and that they will not go up the small streams of their own accord. They would do no harm in the Allegany or in Potato Creek below the mouth of Marvin. It has been suggested that we get some trout spawn and deposit in Marvin Creek, but if we could prevent trout fishing in our County for three years to come, we would have plenty of trout in Potato and Marvin, as well as the Kenzua, Tunungwant, and Portage Creeks and their tributaries for years following. There are plenty of trout there now, which, if let alone, would furnish all the spawn necessary to make those streams fairly alive with trout in three years. Why can't we devise some means to preserve our trout?

Grand preparations are being made for the re-union of the Army of the Potomac in this city on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan Hancock, Burnside, Hooker, and others of our prominent military men, will be here.

The nomination of Judge Olmsted, of Potter county, as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor seems assured. His superior qualifications for the position are conceded on all sides.

My old friend Fred. Braggins, editor of the Mercer *Dispatch*, and an Assistant Clerk of the Senate while the Judge represented our district in that body, gives his testimony on this subject thus pointedly:

A. G. Olmsted, of Potter, one of the ablest and purest men in the State, is prominently named in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship. We are for Olmsted. He is just the kind of material the Republican party should make its ticket of. With such standard bearers in the fore-front of the fight, we cannot be beaten.

In my last week's communication I was made to say that "there are subjects of a general character, including the *Appropriation* bill, which I shall devote some space to in a future communication." I meant, and think I wrote, the *Apportionment* bill. Truly yours,

L. ROGERS.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1874.

— It has been claimed that the Western papers, which are fairly supposed to represent the sentiments of the people upon the financial question, are largely in favor of inflation. The Chicago *Tribune* has taken considerable pains to ascertain the facts in the case, so far as possible, and the result shows the anti-inflation papers to be ahead. Out of a total of 1,362 Western papers heard from, 748 sustain the veto, 559 condemn it, and 55 repose on the fence. So it appears that more than half of the Western journals are sane on the financial question after all.

— The matter of creating a new territory, to be called Pemba, has been brought up in the Senate.

Coal.

H. F. BARBOUR— *Dear Sir.*— No openings have been made upon my own property lately. But I visited the openings made upon the high ground beyond Norwich, on the east side of Potato Creek, last fall, and am willing to have you publish a description of them over my signature.

The first, called the Rock Vein, is between 40 and 50 feet under the general cover and is THREE FEET thick. Thirty feet under that is an eight feet vein of iron ore, and TWO FEET of coal under it. Twenty-two feet under this again are seen THREE AND A HALF FEET of coal, of excellent quality.

The display of coal is remarkable as exhibiting three veins of good coal in regular order and evidently undisturbed, lying under and directly among the sandstone.

In the first place you see an extensive level flat, kept up apparently by the great upper sandstone; then as you go down hill from the level you find the side hill to be a bed of rocks; and it is beneath these rocks that the other coals are exposed, one after the other in, say 110 feet, measured vertically.

Our citizens who wish to explore for coal should use the drill. These veins would never have been discovered if the drill had not been used.

CASPAR SMITH.
near Clearmontville.
Sergeant Township.

McKEAN COUNTY COAL.

A correspondent of the McKean County *Miner*, commenting upon an article in reference to the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the different routes connecting Buffalo therewith, that appeared in the Express some time since, gives some interesting information concerning what is known as the Bunker Hill coal basin in McKean County. This correspondent says that the distance from Buffalo to the centre of the said coal fields is 101 miles by actual measurement. To reach them it will only be necessary to build 21 miles of road from Larrabee Station, on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway, to Bishop's Summit. The grades, it is said, will not be heavy enough to cause any difficulty.

A number of openings have already been made in this coal basin, and it is claimed that they prove, beyond a question, the existence of coal deposits there sufficiently large to be almost inexhaustible. The quality of the coal is said to be excellent, both for steam and gas purposes. Judging from the statements of the *Miner's* correspondent, we should naturally conclude that the coal fields of McKean County have not hitherto received attention at all commensurate with their value. It is probable that they will soon be fully developed, possibly to the advantage of both McKean County and Buffalo.—Buffalo *Express*

The Erie & A. & G. W. Roads.

A revolution in railway affairs will probably result from the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western by the Erie. It is considered by the well informed that this lease amounts to nothing less than a consolidation of the two lines. This view looks reasonable from the fact that the amount of rental to be paid to the Atlantic & Great Western is nominally 30 per cent of the gross receipts. It is argued that the Erie could never have undertaken to pay this amount, except under an entirely different system from that under which either road has ever been managed. The transaction is undoubtedly part of President Watson's great scheme of providing another through line to the west, and possibly a competing one to the Pacific. This will be a necessity in time and the Erie managers seem now to have got on the right track to extricate the road from its present difficulties and make it a source of profit rather than expense to its stockholders.

The Manhattan Democratic Club of New York city held a grand reunion and pow-wow one evening last week. Much champagne was drunk, and a good deal of talk indulged in after the champagne began to work. But in practical results the meeting was a failure. They were just as much in the fog as to their future political steering at the close of the feast as at its commencement.

The municipal elections in Indiana, held on Tuesday, resulted in a large majority of places against the Temperance cause. In all cases, so far, the introduction of temperance in politics has benefited the Democratic party.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL.

The Finance bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Sherman is in the nature of a substitute for the House bill. It is by far the best measure that has yet been developed in Congress, though some features of it are likely to meet with serious opposition. In brief, the bill provides for absolute free banking, under certain restrictions which secure bill-holders against loss. It does not limit the amount of bank notes to be issued, but it fixes the maximum of the legal tender circulation at $382,000,000, and provides that for every million of bank notes floated the government shall retire greenbacks to the amount of $500,000, until the total circulation thereof shall be reduced to $300,000,000. Bank notes are made redeemable with legal tenders, and the latter are in turn redeemable at any time after January 1, 1877, when presented in amounts of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in gold or in United States bonds bearing five per cent. interest, payable in gold, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. Banks now in operation, and all that shall be organized under the act, will be required to keep an amount equal to five per cent of their circulation in greenbacks for the purpose of redeeming their notes. The amount of the reserve required to be kept by such banks is to be determined by their deposits, and is to be kept in their own vaults. As a part of this reserve they are required to keep one-fourth part of the coin they receive as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits.

Such are the leading provisions of the bill. In the main they are good. That which relates to resumption is probably the best that can be devised under present circumstances. Under it the government credit will be maintained, while the option feature will prevent any embarrassing run upon the Treasury. The regulation for redeeming bank notes with legal tenders will keep the two classes of paper on a par with each other, and the provision for redeeming the government notes will raise both nearly, if not quite, up to the level of gold. The free banking clause will give the West and South all the currency they can take up, but being redeemable it will not disturb values, and therefore is not objectionable. The provision requiring banks to keep their reserves in their own vaults will not be pleasing to them, and we fail to see wherein it will benefit anybody.— Buffalo *Express*.

The farmers in the West who are represented as favoring an increase of the currency, will not be the gainers thereby, for the market value of their crops is fixed in a great measure—in fact almost wholly—by the demand in specie paying countries abroad. They get for their corn and wheat just as much as they are worth in gold in Liverpool, deducting the cost of transportation.

They are necessarily bound to a gold standard in solid returns, while subjected to all the fluctuations and inconveniences of a shifting paper money standard. The former gets no larger number of bushels of corn or wheat for the reward of his labors than if the currency were on a gold basis, and these will buy no more coffee, or yards of cloth, or pounds of groceries.

The farmers are wise enough to see all these things as well as the merchant or banker. After all, the inflationists in Congress draw their inspiration from stock-jobbers and over-traders, and bankrupt adventurers of all kinds.

— James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, is very much of a sportsman. Last Tuesday, the 5th inst., he competed with another Light-toned sporting gentleman in a walking match from Bennett's residence to Jerome Park, a distance of ten and one-eight miles. The stakes were $6,000, and Bennett won, walking the distance in 1 hour, 37 minutes.

— There is a shortness in hay in many of the New York dairy counties, and in some localities recourse has to be had to shorts and other light feed. In one district where there are 2,200 cows there is not a dozen tons of hay to fodder the whole.

— A man who was trying to "dead head" his way on the Erie Railway a few days since, on being talked to pretty sharply by the conductor, jumped off near Carrollton while the train was in rapid motion, and was severely injured thereby.

— There has been an average of twenty thousand applicants for patents for seven years past, more than one third of which have been rejected.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,
Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected & Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
Colored and White Flannels, etc.
Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.
Orders respectfully solicited.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,
CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

RUBBER PAINT. PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND.

Branch Office and Factory:
606 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the World.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a SMOOTH, GLOSSY FINISH, DURABLE ELASTIC, and BEAUTIFUL Paint, unaffected by change of temperature, is perfectly weather-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or on side painting than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK [a fac simile of which is given above,] is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular (in the same time) nor given so perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint (221)

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong, or address the undersigned at 1572 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
14-3m A. S. BISHOP.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHEET IRON, TINWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, SHELF FURNITURE, Hardware Store.

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES
Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.
Smethport, Pa.

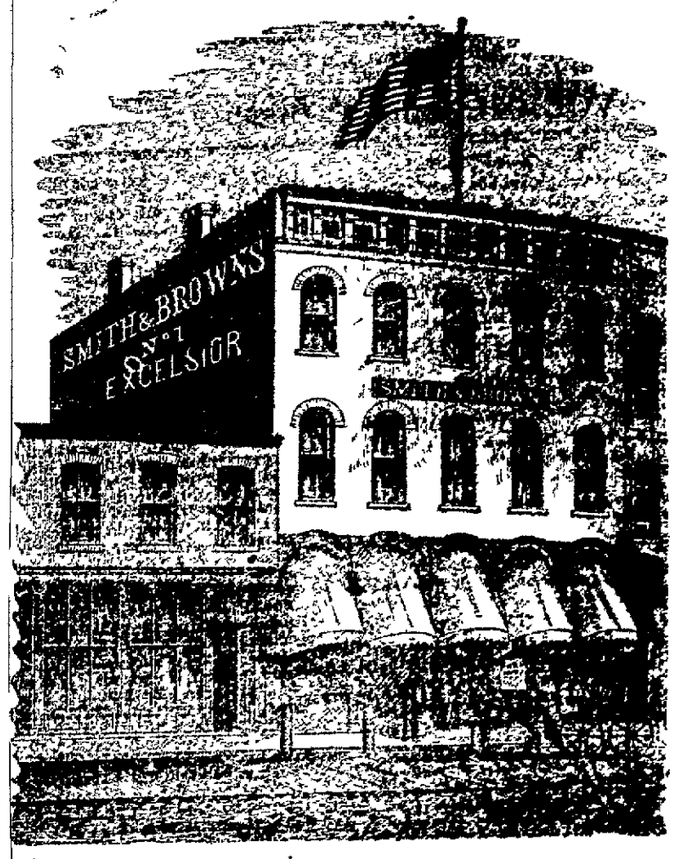
John Digel, Prop'r.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.



THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

TEN BALES SHEETING
FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.
EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &C.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat-Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS, JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf.
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.
for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,
for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS.

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.
For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries.

T

From 2|— to 10|— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

R. O. Smith & Co.

April 23, 1874.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND OIL CLOTHS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOTTINGHAM LACES AND OIL WINDOW CURTAINS.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Lumbering lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT, McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Ross,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Cressmire,

Assistant Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 Fairview St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken,

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession in the above named counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made fine soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive and receipt for the share applicable to Bayfield. He will give information generally, in any business of the Estate. In McKean County his office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec 24 1873 PAUL C SIMPSON
Agent of the Trustees

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a large scale, the undersigned respectfully invite the attention of Hemlock dealers to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK in tanning and dressing, and leather for sale. Room may be had at the place where the tannery is now in operation on the Old Indian road, Emmons' Valley, Jan 21 1874

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that having removed his cabinet shop into the dwelling house of Mr. A. Sartwell, he is prepared to keep on hand a large stock of furniture of most every description, which he can and will sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of job work in his line done to order. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL BASSE

Smethport, May 9, 1872

New Paint Shop.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on Main street, west side of the L. Tyler's old brick building, and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Also paperhanging, staining house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL BASSE

Smethport, May 9, 1872

James D. Otto.

Has the people of McKean county to remember that at any old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in Northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing. Wagons to order. Special attention paid to shoeing Lame Animals. March 20, 1873

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.

Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a good assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lower rates than ever. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Cpt. E. Bell,*
Portville, Cat. Co., N. Y.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

E. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(TICKELLY FORM BOOK.)

Newly Furnished. Bills to all points. Free to Stages. Post Bus at Western New York.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	2.47 a m
Through Mail	2.45 p m
Local Freight	2.45 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Night Express	7.35 p m
Through Mail	12.30 a m
Local Freight	2.30 p m

— Another newspaper, the Corry Blade, is dead.

— Last Sunday was the first really beautiful day of the season.

— The Democratic State Convention meets at Pittsburgh August 25.

— The State Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow, Friday.

— Do you want fresh confectionery and fruit? If so, call at McCoy & Reilly's.

— "I go a fishing" is now the prevalent expression of our lovers of piscatory sport.

— The only place in town where chewing tobacco is made a specialty is at McCoy & Reilly's.

— Fifty-one Commonwealth cases have been disposed of at the recent term of Court in this county.

— We would invite especial attention to the advertisement of a Boarding School in another column.

— We hope our friends will not be as all bashful about sending us local items from all parts of the county.

— Subscriptions are being solicited at Lock Haven to extend the Catawissa railroad to that point.

— A larger congregation could be seen Sunday morning on the Bennet House porch, than at either of the churches.

— Soldiers' claims prosecuted and increase of pensions applied for by S. W. Smith, Esq. Office with Williams & King, Smethport, Pa.

— The Williamsport Lumber Exchange has resolved to curtail production by regulating the amount of logs stocked in the Susquehanna.

— The Elk Democrat tells us of a gentleman of Ridgway making a "run" of 527 shots, or 5011 points, in a friendly game of billiards at "the club room" in that borough.

— The to day of the world is a big improvement upon its yesterday, and he who goes around signing for the good old times is a young centenarian at an old age.

— The M. E. Quarterly Meeting will be held at Farmers Valley Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th inst. Rev — Daly will conduct the services.

— Those Binghamton Favorites, Bocs, and 10 cigars at Mosby & Reilly's drug-store cannot be beaten, and are as superior in quality as when first introduced.

— Mr. J. Kaufman secured the contract of building the Court-yard fence and repairing the belfry, and Mr. John Degel the contract of repairing the wall in front of the Court House.

—The old Academy building is going upon its feet to more suit of the way of the new building. Soon the place that has so long known it will know it no longer. For which we are thankful. Improvement is pace.

— Hearing that counterfeit five dollar greenbacks were in circulation, we nervously examined our pile and were rejoiced to discover that we did not have any of them.

— The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place at Mt. Morris, N. Y the 2d day of June.

— The editor of the Olean Times must certainly owes his readers an apology. The communication in his last paper, giving "An Oleanders Idea of Heaven and Hell," is in our opinion not only disgustingly silly but borders very closely upon the blasphemous.

— The last heard of Hon. B. D. Hamlin and lady they were en route from Nashville to Washington. It is reported that Mr H intends calling upon Mr. Grant to congratulate him upon his admirable Veto Message and find out whether or no he intends to accept a third term.

— A notable improvement is the new side-walk being built by Frank Wright. After it is finished, and S. A. Backus has his finished, residents of the lower part of town can go home after dark without the attention of a surgeon.

— A fearful and needless disaster occurred in Buffalo Monday afternoon of this week, causing the death of two, if not three, victims. A large, four story brick block on Main street fell to the ground, burying two ladies and a boy in the ruins. The accident was caused by taking out supports in the wall in the process of repairing, and was due to ignorance or carelessness.

— Messrs. A. I. Wilcox and A. T. Aldrich, of Wilcox, were in town Tuesday, and gave us the pleasure of a short call. Both are gentlemen whose calls, however lengthy in point of time, always seem to be short. We were pleased to hear the assurance from Col. Wilcox that he believes the prospect of an early completion of our long-looked-for railroad was never so bright as at present.

— We cannot consistently insert the communication of R. W. G. of Bradford. The local item which brought forth his very personal response, and the main facts of which he does not deny, is scarcely sufficient to call for such an exhibition of bad blood. Furthermore, his ill-tempered personalities are aimed at a gentleman who is entirely innocent of the authorship of the offensive item.

The Dramatic Association

Have decided to give one more representation of the play entitled "The Chimney Corner," with a new after piece entitled "The Virginia Mummy." The favor with which the first play was received would seem to warrant a reproduction, and to vary the performance it was decided to give a new after piece. In addition there will also be presented some pantomimic scenes, that will of themselves be equal to an entire evening's entertainment. Owing to the state of the roads at the time of the first performance, many out of town were unable to witness it, and it is principally for the benefit of these and of others who wish to see the play a second time that it is reproduced. There will be a slight change in the Cast of Characters of the Chimney Corner. Mrs. Hedby King being unable to give her attention to it, Miss Cores Sartwell has consented to take the character of "Patty." Those who have attended the first rehearsal assert that the really superior acting of Mrs. King will be fully equalled by Miss Sartwell. The advertisement and programme will be published next week.

The Kane Comet Band

Have issued cards of invitation to a select party, to be given at the Thomson House Kane, on Friday evening, the 22d inst. We understand that the party is given by the band to raise the necessary means to pay for their outfit, and it is hoped that all friendly to the success of the enterprise will encourage it by their presence. The music will be furnished by the Warren Cornet Band. Mr. C. A. Piccioli is the Master of Ceremonies; Messrs. W. L. Holman, D. V. Cressmire, J. McDade, and W. T. Callar, the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. O. D. Coleman, D. Fannin, Wm. Harrison, Wm. Griffiths, and John Skelley, the Floor Managers. The price of tickets is placed at the low rate of $2 00. No better accomodations can be had anywhere than at the Thomson House, and we predict for all so fortunate as to be able to attend a delightful time.

Worthy of Mention.

The efforts of the firm of Eaton & Sprague to give the people of this place and vicinity the advantages of a first class hardware establishment is not only worthy of mention but should be met by a hearty support. In addition to their extensive stock of hardware always on hand, they have lately received a large invoice of farm and dairy tools and implements to meet the wants of the farmers. Twice as much work can be done in the same time with a good tool as with a poor one, and a good one can always be bought of Eaton & Sprague's.

An Accident.

While Hon W. S. Brownell and wife were absent from home last Sunday quite a severe and painful accident befell their little daughter Ada, about 8 years of age. By some mishap, we are not informed exactly how, she fell down stairs, fracturing her elbow. Dr Freeman was promptly called, and thought his care and the assistance of nature it is hoped the fracture will not prove serious. It is rather a singular coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. B were at the time called from home to attend the bedside of Mrs. B, who was suffering from a fracture of the hip.

Wendel's Market

Is in operation much to the satisfaction of the citizens of Smethport and vicinity. If the first week we have taken from the new market is a sample of what we are to have in the future, we are satisfied that no town in the State can possess better market facilities than ours. The upper floor of the market, as clean and cool, is suggestive of cleanliness and tempting meats. We hope the enterprise of our young friend will prove a success. It is to the interest of every citizen of Smethport that it should, and the right way to aid it and retain a good market is to patronize it to the exclusion of all mere meat peddlers.

Personal.

Mr. Joseph Morse of Williamsburg, N. Y., is in town, and paid the printer two very welcome items—a call and subscription in advance. He returns home to-day.

Hon L. Rogers is released from Capitoline duties, and has gone to farming. He will make a good Granger, undoubtedly.

Frank Richmond's open and Frank countenance is again to be seen on our streets for a few days. Jersey Shore life seems to agree with him.

Attention Wild Cats!

Meeting of Wild Cat B. B. C. at Court House Saturday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, sharp. Let there be a full attendance, as business of importance will be brought before the club.

DELANO R. HAMLIN,
May 11, 1874. President.

Mr. W. H. Curtis, County School Superintendent found his way into our little office Thursday last, after the close of the Teachers examination, and dropped into a chair for a few moments. The position he holds is by no means a sinecure, the duties are arduous and manifold, its responsibilities great, and it takes a man of ability, integrity and go-aheaditiveness to fill it satisfactorily—qualities which Mr. C. seems to possess in an eminent degree.—Cores News.

— A Hornellsville preacher who asked his congregation to pray for one of the editors of one of the local papers, has had a bill sent to him for thirteen year's subscription to that paper and $300 worth of religious notices.

To the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Penn. R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the village of Mt. Morris, N. Y., at their office in said company, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874.

The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. on that day. A. LOOMIS, President.

H. E. GRIDLEY, Secretary.
Mount Morris, N. Y., May 5, 1874.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of these fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $2.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address
Our Own Fireside Pub Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers Wanted

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address
PURCHASING AGENCY OF
"Our Own Fireside,"
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the Best & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUNN & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GUNN & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

NOTICE.

A Boarding School will be opened at Smethport, under the management of Mrs. Mary A. Holmes as Female Principal, assisted by R. B. Bigsby, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Term Commencing June 1st,

and continuing 13 weeks, at the following rates, cash in advance:

Common Branches	$4 00
Greek	6 00
Latin	6 00
German	6 00
French	6 00

A limited number of ladies can be accommodated with board at the residence of Mrs. Holmes, upon reasonable terms.

Smethport, May 14 1874.

— Through tickets for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mich., 1874.

Alfred Sturdivant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST OFFICE

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Notice.

A PETITION has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean and Potter counties from the Burgess and Council of Bradford borough, M Kean county praying for the passage of an act authorizing the levying and collecting of a Road and special road tax of the same amount as is now authorized in Bradford township viz: ten mills for road and ten mills special, or to pay indebtedness. Said taxes not to exceed twenty mills per dollar of the assessed valuation.

P. L. WEBSTER, Burgess,
J. MOORHOUSE, J. R. POMEROY,
E. PARSONS, W. Y. MERRIMAN,
J. DeC. MILLER, P. WOODWARD,
Councilmen.

11-30—4t

A. H. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Spring and Summer Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6 m

FURNITURE.

Burrill, McEwen & Co,

(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us, and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. BURRILL, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

395, 397 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows,

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.25. Larrabees 11.30. Port Allegany 11.53. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p m for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.10, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.40 p m

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a m Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 9.50 a m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

8.45 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.30, Buffalo 1.50, p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.18, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.30, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

H. E. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
S.D. TROMAN, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Phila	12 55 p. m
"	" Renovo	12 15 p. m
"	arr. at Emporium	2.15 a. m
"	" Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila	10 30 p. m
"	Renovo	10 05 a. m
"	Emporium	12.30 p. m
"	St Marys	1.12 p. m
"	arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Buffalo	3 25 p. m
"	" Emporium	9 10 p. m
"	" Renovo	10 55 p. m
"	arr. at Phila	9 10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 20 a. m
"	" St Marys	5.22 p. m
"	" Emporium	6 20 p. m
"	" Renovo	8 40 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia	8.00 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN.
General Superintendent.

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Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

Smethport, April 2, 1874. WM. BASKELL.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. H. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.

BENJ. BUNKER, Executor.

Eldred, April 2, 1874—6t*

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Ensign, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore defy competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Friday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, M Kean Co., Pa bounded and described as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post on the west bank of the Tunungwant Creek at its intersection with the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, thence west ninety eight and five-tenth rods, more or less, to a post, thence south seventy five rods, more or less to a post on the north line of lot Number 114, thence east eighty-three rods, more or less, to a post on the west bank of said Tunungwant Creek, and at the north east corner of said lot No. 114 thence down the west bank of said Tunungwant creek by its various courses to the place of beginning. Containing four, seven acres and two tenths of an acre, more or less. Being the east part of lot No. 112 and a part of Warrant No. 3427, all improved, with a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings, one frame barn 30 x 40 feet, and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece of land situate in same township. Beginning at a cucumber tree on the State Line of New York, and at the northwest corner of lot No. 112, thence south seventeen rods more or less, to a post, thence east 231 rods, more or less, to a post, thence north 17 rods, more or less, to a post, on the State Line of New York, thence west by the said State Line 201 rods, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 21 3-10 acres more or less, being the north part of lot No. 112, in Warrant No. 3427, about 5 acres improved one two story frame house, an orchard containing about 50 apple trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of W. H. Glass, at the suit of Chas. H. Prescott.

H. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., April 20, 74

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

P. E. STARR, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are more valuable than that of a powerful remedy for the diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of this preparation will show the public that we offer them a remedy for these complaints which is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other in the world. Those who have suffered from pulmonary complaints, and have been cured by the use of CHERRY PECTORAL, will need no assurance of its virtues, while to those who have not tried it, we say to all, give it a trial, and you will be convinced that it does possess the power to cure you. Its wonderful adaptation to the cure of the dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs is known wherever its virtues have been tested, so extensive are the trials to which it has been subjected, and so wide-spread the field over which its cures have been performed. As a remedy it is adequate, in which fact it is the only safe way for all to protect themselves against the fearful consequences of neglected colds, which, in a majority of cases, terminate in consumption, that fatal destroyer of one-seventh of the human family. Not only will it cure the severest and most dangerous affections of the Throat and Lungs, but even in advanced stages of the disease, where the patient has been given over by friends and physicians, and all other remedies have been exhausted, it will give immediate relief, and in a majority of cases, where there is any hope, will effect a cure. Even when other remedies fail, a trial of this will show its superior power to heal the diseased lungs, and will convince the most skeptical that there is a remedy which can control disease. Consumption, which has heretofore baffled the skill of the most learned physicians, and against which all other remedies have proved worthless, yields to the subduing power of this remedy, when they have the slightest control over the disease. Public confidence in this remedy is not misplaced, and we assure the afflicted that we will not be disappointed in the results which they have a right to expect from its use.

Originating from the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigations, no pains or expense is spared in rendering every bottle of it as nearly perfect as possible. It may therefore be relied upon as possessing all the virtues of any remedy ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures unsurpassable as the greatest of the age.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Farm Garden and Household.

Cost of Homesteading.

As frequent inquiries are made of the price of securing a homestead upon the public lands under the Homestead act, we give the following figures as to what it costs a poor man to get a farm in Kansas:

For a grant of 160 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre, $14 (fees when entry is made;) $4 (fees on issue of certificate.)

For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre, $7 (fees when entry is made;) $2 (fees on issue of certificate.)

For a grant of 40 acres, valued at $1.25 per acre, $6 (fee when entry is made;) $1 (fees on issue of certificate.)

For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre, $13 (fees when entry is made;) $4 (fees on issue of certificate.)

For a grant of 80 acres, valued at $2.50 per acre, $8 (fees when entry is made;) $2 (fees on issue of certificate.)

To sum up, 160 acres cost $18; 80 acres, $9; 40 acres, $7. The $2.50 lands is that included within the limits of the railway grants, and only open to soldiers under the Homestead act. A soldier must settle on his claim until the time of settlement added to his term of service in the army makes up five years, which is the length of settlement required from settlers who have not served in army or navy.

A Bug Exterminator.

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop-boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just round the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk line half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught.

Washing White Merino Stockings.

The following is the way to wash white merino stockings so that they will neither shrink, get hard, nor lose color. Melt a good quantity of Marseilles soap (or any white soap that does not contain soda), in as much boiling water as you are likely to require; let stand till perfectly cold, then wash your woolen things in it, and rinse them in clear cold water with a little blue in it. You must neither wring nor squeeze them, but stretch them into shape dripping on a line, covering them with a cloth, in a room where they will not be under the influence of air, sun, or fire. If your things are so soiled as to require washing in two waters, both waters must be prepared in the same way. The finest merinos, both white and colored, may be washed in this way; but if the color be delicate it is well to put the things lightly between two cloths, in order to take off the superfluous wet. Fine silk foulards treated in this way and ironed while half-wet look like new.

Farm Life.

A farmer should be as much a business man as a merchant or a lawyer; like them he requires brain as well as capital, and more brain than is generally considered necessary. Many man who, for the want of brain, or some unknown cause, have deserted rural life to enroll themselves upon the lists of doctors, lawyers and commission men—giving as a reason for their departure from "the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man," that farming did not pay. Why, I would ask? Is it not either from the want of a head to plan successfully, or of industry to carry out plans well laid? There must be some deficiency in such a man, for his neighbor lives comfortably, accumulates and grows independent in his maturing years. Any industrious man can make money, but the man of thought who looks forward to the future, who counts his outlays, day by day, to see that he is not overstepping his income, alone can save it.

Bitter Rot.

A correspondent tells the *Prairie Farmer* that he found relief from bitter-rot in apples by "driving a ring of rusty shingle nails, in early spring, about an inch apart, in the stem just below the branches of several trees." Another says: "The remedy I tried, and which was a perfect success, was to take a common drawing-knife and girdle about one foot; took all the outer bark off. The trees were young and thrifty. I do not remember the exact time, but think it was about the time they came out in full leaf." Mr. Flagg remarks in comment: "Here, it will be noticed, are two remedies, both of which seem to have been successful, that seem to have nothing in common except this: both must have to some extent checked the vigor and perhaps threatened the life of the tree. Are we to infer that bitter-rot is caused by excess of luxuriance in growth?"

Lime as a Manure.

In former times we applied lime to the soil, because we thought lime needed as a direct food for plants; now we know that the valuable effects of this fertiliser does not depend upon its being taken up by the plant. It is rare to find a soil in which there is not enough lime, as measured by this standard. The value as a fertiliser consists in its effect upon the whole body of the soil. It makes lighter stiff clays, it gives consistency to sandy lands, and makes available existing ingredients in the soil, which were before unfit for plant food. The effects of lime on growing crops are not so immediate and striking as those of some other fertilizers; but are slow and long continued, and in connection with green crops plowed under causes a permanent improvement of the soil.

Considerate.—This man knew what he was about. He lived in the country, and in buying an axe the other day he was particular to select the smallest one he could find. An acquaintance axed him why he did so, and he replied, "Well, my wife isn't enjoying very good health this winter, and if I get a heavier one I'm afraid she won't be able to cut the wood."

To Exterminate Roaches.—Roaches may be exterminated by taking *flowers of sulphur* one-half pound, potash four ounces. Melt in an earthern pan over the fire; pulverize and make a strong solution in water, and sprinkle the places they frequent.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

There has been a great flood at Bagdad, in consequence of the overflow of the Tigris caused by the late heavy rains. A great amount of property was destroyed and several persons were drowned.....A bill has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament to prevent the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs. It provides a penalty not to exceed $100 for admixing for sale food or drink with any ingredient injurious to health, whether the same has been done by the person accused or under his orders by another. For the selling of such article a penalty not exceeding $50 is imposed, together with the costs of conviction. For a second offense the offender's name, his place of abode, and his violation of law are to be published at his own expense..... The Halifax *Express* reports that Sir John A. Macdonald sent Louis Riel $1,200 to leave Canada.... Georgia cotton mills are paying good dividends. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company netted 22 per cent. on capital stock during the past year, and the stock is 73 per cent above par. There is a general disposition in Georgia to invest surplus cash in cotton mills .. The River and Harbor bill reported in the United States House appropriates $215,000 for Hell Gate improvements.... It is reported that two Guadalajara journalists, who attacked the Church on account of the murder of Mr. Stephens, have been fearfully dealt with. One has been poisoned, and the other has disappeared.....A decree by Captain-General Concha in Cuba establishes an extraordinary contribution of ten per cent on all incomes exceeding $1,000 annually. Only the army and navy are exempted. The contribution is payable in bank notes .. While five raftsmen were walking on the track toward Gresson, Pa., they were met by a freight train going east. They stepped on the other track, and the Pacific Express, going west, struck them, killing four instantly, and seriously injuring the fifth. They lived at Cherry Tree, Indiana county, Pa.

The State of New York is pledged to raise $50,000 in aid of a monument to be erected on the battle-field of Saratoga. The money shall not be paid over, however, until an amount sufficient to complete the monument, which shall cost not less than $300,000, shall have been paid in from other sources.....Neptune and Mary Conkling, aged seven and nine years, strayed away from their home near Montclair, N. J. As soon as they were missed a thorough search was commenced, over 100 persons assisting, which was kept up for three days, when they were found on the second ridge of the Orange Mountains. The poor little creatures were worn out with fatigue and cold and hunger, and would certainly have perished had not aid come so opportunely. They said they were afraid to ask for food or shelter, and had wandered on in the vain hope of reaching home. A meeting of farmers was held at Newmarket, England, to consider the present difficulties with the agricultural laborers. Among the speeches delivered was one by a Mr. Wood, a native of England, but now a resident of Ohio, who offered to bring from that State any number of persons who were willing to work for fourteen shillings a week in place of the laborers now locked out. . .The Governor of Pennsylvania has approved an act of the Legislature providing methods of organizing private co-operations for the manufacture of almost every kind of goods, and for the erection of water and gas works, foundries and industrial establishments under general laws in any part of the State. ....Stephen Hood, the murderer, has been executed at Cleveland, Ohio, the Governor having refused to grant a respite. . .The motion made by the prosecuting attorney at Lebanon, Ind., to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, on her fifth trial for the murder of Jacob T. Young and wife, has been sustained by Judge Palmer. Mrs. Clem is now at Liberty.

Sergeant Bates Again.

Sergeant Bates is preparing a grand sensation for the world.

While in Chicago recently he announced his programme. The plan is nearly arranged, and he leaves for London in about ten days to carry it into effect. It is briefly as follows:

America, England, France, Spain, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden and Italy will each furnish one ex-soldier of their respective armies to make a grand peace march through the countries named. Each soldier will be mounted on a black horse, bearing the flag of his country, while leading the battalion will be one on a white horse, who will carry a white banner, labeled, "Peace on earth, and good will to men."

This cavalcade, which will be led by Sergeant Bates, will start from Amsterdam, and will visit in turn Hamburg, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Venice, Rome, Florence, Geneva, Paris, London and some other places in Europe. They will then embark at Liverpool for the United States, and after visiting Washington, will commence a march to the West, passing through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Chicago. The march will probably not begin until next spring, though the London parties desire to start at once. Sergeant Bates expects to reach Chicago in about five months from the time his flags are unfurled at Amsterdam.

Absurd and silly as this contemplated pilgrimage may seem, it might yet strongly arouse the people, and the march of the fourteen may yet be as famous as the 300 who roused Paris to frenzy as they tramped through France to the sound of the Marseillaise.—*Exchange.*

From the Shadow of the Guillotine.

One of the most remarkable escapes ever made was made by M. de Chateaubrun during the Reign of Terror in Paris. He was sent to execution with twenty other prisoners; but after the fifteenth head had fallen the guillotine got out of order, and a workman was sent for to repair it. The six remaining victims were left standing in front of the machine with their hands tied behind them. A French crowd is very curious, and the people kept pressing forward to [see the man arranging the guillotine. By degrees M. de Chateaubrun, who was to the rear of his companions, found himself in the front line of the spectators, then in the second, and finally well behind those who had come to see his head cut off. Before the man could get the guillotine in working order night began to fall, and M. de Chateaubrun slipped away. When in the Champs Elysees he told a man that a wag had tied his hands and robbed him of his hat, and this simple individual cut him free. A few days later M. de Chateaubrun escaped from France.

A Mormon bridegroom was simultaneously married to three blushing brides in Salt Lake City recently. Some confusion was created after the ceremony by each bride persisting on her individual right to the first kiss.

XLIIIt CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864. It provides that no legal document or paper required by law to be stamped which was made, signed or issued in the Southern States prior to the 1st of July, 1865, shall be deemed or held as invalid and of no effect, by reason of the failure to impose thereon the required stamp.

Mr. Stewart, of Nev., introduced a bill to prohibit national banks from lending money on mortgage as security and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Commerce and Routes, in presenting their report, delivered a long speech. He said that the value of commodities moved by railroads in 1872 was over $10,000,000,000, for which their gross receipts were $870,941,000, and yet the facilities are inadequate to supply the demand. Consequently agriculture is paralyzed and labor interests languish. The various routes for carrying Western produce to the seaboard were spoken of in detail, and the committee's observations and conclusions stated.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., introduced, by request, a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of postal telegraphy. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett of Maryland, John Forsyth of Alabama, George Pickett of Virginia, David A. Tolfar of North Carolina, and Raphael Semmes of Alabama. Most of these bills did not have the necessary petitions from the parties named, and the latter one the committee was not disposed to consider favorably. However, the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

The veto message of the President of the Finance bill was considered, and the Chair announced that the Finance bill was before the Senate, and the question was, Shall it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? Upon this question the Constitution required that the vote should be taken by yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called, and the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Bayy, Bowman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, *Connover, Dennis*, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), *Goldthwaite, Gordon*, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, *Johnston*, Lewis, Logan, *McCreery, Merriman*, Mitchell, *Norwood*, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, *Bayard*, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, *Davis*, Edmunds, Farwell, Ferry (Conn.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, *Hager*, *Hamilton* (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Merrill (Vt.), Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stewart, *Stockton*, Thurman and Waddleigh—30.

Democrats in italics and Liberals in small capitals.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to salaries and the civil service. It provides for the reduction, from and after the first day of next October, of 10 per cent in the compensation of officers and employees of the Senate, except clerks of committees, which it proposes to cut down 30 per cent.

The bill to increase the pay department of the army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, passed by a vote of 21 to 16. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the paymaster's department will be made.

The credentials of Wm. B. Washburn, successor to Mr. Sumner, were laid before the Senate, and Mr. Washburn took the oath of office as Senator of the United States.

The House bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river was reported and passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., reported with amendments the bill to define a gross of matches, to provide for uniform packages and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar. It requires that all friction matches manufactured in the United States shall be put up in packages, each containing either fifty or one hundred, or some multiple of one hundred matches, and that each package shall be distinctly marked with the number contained therein; also, that each gross shall consist of 14,400 matches.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced repealing all statutes which forfeit widows' pensions for second marriage; to permit parties to testify in their own defense in United States courts; to provide a free system of national banking and for the resumption of specie payments; to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and to prevent discrimination in the rates of United States notes; repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks; to impose a tax of five per cent on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding $5,000, declaring it oppressive to impose additional taxation, and inexpedient to reinvoke on necessary appropriations already made in the interests of commerce, and providing as a measure of temporary relief for the issue of an additional fifty millions of legal tender notes.

Mr. Negley, of Penn., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report a bill to amend the act of the 6th of June, 1872, relative to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands, without being required to commence settlement and improvement.

The amendment to the appropriation bill striking out the paragraph requiring the department clerks to work seven hours a day instead of six was struck out. A number of amendments were made to the bill and it passed.

Mr. Rusk, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. Barnes, of R. I., introduced a bill to amend the National Currency acts, and to establish free banking. Referred to the Banking Committee.

Mr. O'Neil, of Pa., presented a petition for the equalization of bounties so as to entitle privates in the Marine Corps to the benefits of the bounty laws.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal. The debate, which lasted over three hours, was closed by Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., who offered an amendment to the effect that no money should be paid out under it unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, with all its property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain the owner, and should pay to the United States all taxes assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wis., from the Election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested election, that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and he gave notice that he would then offer a resolution reciting that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living with a woman as his wife, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States; and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and to recommend such action as shall seem meet and proper.

Scenes in the Indian.

Two trappers, camping in the Blackfoot country, mounted guard alternately round their provisions, to avoid being surprised by the Indians. Towards midnight, the man on duty, knowing that he could not be too cautious against surprises, kept aloof from the fire that the reflection of its light might not betray him. He soon perceived a black mass, in which he recognized a human form creeping towards the fire. Guessing it was a Blackfoot, he shouldered his gun and took aim, but the noise of the hammer reached the Indian's ear, who, taking up his bow and arrow, shot in the direction of the sound, and so sure was his aim, that, in spite of the darkness, the unfortunate trapper's throat was pierced, and he fell to rise no more.

A new method of preparing coffee is becoming popular. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar and pressed into tablets.

Capsizing of a Steamer.

The North China *Herald* records a terrible accident as having taken place at Hong Kong to the mail steamer Wan Loong, which plied between that port and Canton. The vessel started from her wharf at 7 o'clock at night. She carried a cargo, but accounts vary as to the exact number of passengers on board. It is generally believed, however, that there were between two hundred and three hundred. A very large crowd of Chinese assembled on the Praya to see the vessel start. She got clear of her moorings all right, but in taking a turn to come under the stern of a small German yacht lying near she gave a roll inwards in the circle she was describing. On her upper decks were a large number of Chinese, and at the sway they all ran to the other side, a movement which at once brought the vessel over. The dead weight at the low side kept her from righting herself again, and her slanting attitude prevented those on the top from getting to the high side. So the vessel went right over, and at once sank. Just before she went down a wild cry arose from those on board, which was at once caught up by those on shore, and some hundreds of spectators rushed along the Praya to see what was the matter, and the excitement became intense. Several house boats were immediately on the scene. Inspector Stroud was prompt in getting all the police boats available to the scene, and a large number were thus saved, although it is believed that about one hundred, if not more, have been drowned. The saved were brought on shore as they were picked up, and the police had the ambulances ready to carry away the dead. From some articles that have been picked up it is supposed that at least one European has been drowned.

A Treasure Saved.

In the retreat of the French army from Russia in 1812, Col. Bellepoint, in command of the 18th regiment of the line, found himself on the 28th of October compelled to abandon his baggage, including his treasure-chest, which contained six thousand gold pieces. This it was impossible any longer to take with them, and yet he was of course very reluctant to allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. He therefore hit upon this plan. The gold pieces were divided among the men of the regiment, with the instruction that when any of them found himself about to fall, from wounds or fatigue, he should hand the gold pieces entrusted to him to his nearest comrade. At the end of the march the money was collected again, and not a single gold piece was missing.

Glad Tidings for the Slaves of King Alcohol.

How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy! Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters contain not a single drop of alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when Vinegar Bitters are $1 a bottle.—*Com.*

Driving Away Flies.—According to Rechard, a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be applicable in repelling mosquitoes.

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy Chap. xii, Verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they scrofulous, syphilitic or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst forms of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

Consumption.—Hop Joint Distant Cured.

W. Grove Station, La., July 14, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1870 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 10th, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

J. H. Robinson.

Nature's remedy—Peruvian Syrup.—*Com.*

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.—*Com.*

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.—*Com.*

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from DERN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a .12
First quality	.11¾	a .12¼
Second	.10¾	a .11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a .10
Inferior	.08¾	a .09
Milch Cows	$5.00	a$60.00
Hogs—Live	.06¾	a .07¼
Dressed	.08¾	a .09¾
Sheep	.07¾	a .07¾
Cotton—Middling	.15¾	a .15¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.20	a 5.75
State Extra	5.25	a 6.70
Wheat—Red Western	1.60	a 1.65
No. 2 Spring	1 54	a 1.59
Rye	1 07	a 1.12
Barley—Malt	1.80	a 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.54	a .56
Corn—Mixed Western	.84	a .86
Hay—per ton	20.00	a30.00
Straw—per 6cn	12.00	a17.00
Hops	7@8	20@30 .08 a .15
Pork—Mess	14.25	a16 10
Lard	.09¾	a .10¾
Petroleum—Crude	.07¾(a7)¼	Refined 15¾
Butter—Ohio	.33	a .37
Ohio Fine	.33	a .35
" Yellow	.25	a .25
Western Ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.33	a .33
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a .10¾
" Skimmed	.05	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
Eggs—State	.21	a .21

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.60	a 6.75
Sheep	6.00	a 8.25
Hogs—Live	5.30	a 6 03
Flour	6.75	a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.47	a 1.47
Corn	.78	a .78
Oats	.53	a .53
Rye	1.05	a 1.05
Barley	1.50	a 1.80
Lard	.10	a .10¼

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45	a 1.80
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed	.58	a .92
Barley—State	1.50	a 1.80
Oats—State	.65	a .65

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.65	a 1.75
Corn—Yellow	.86	a .85
Mixed	.84	a .85
Petroleum—Crude	11½	Refined 15¾
Clover Seed	8.00	a10.50
Timothy	2.75	a 2 75

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	15¾	a .16¼
Flour—Extra	7.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.50	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.83	a .86
Oats	.59	a .60

$10 a day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. *Art Agency*, 105 S. 4th St., St. Louis.

MICROSCOPES, Spy Glasses, Lenses. Price List *Free*. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau S., N.Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—Members of Masonic Fraternity. Splendid chance to make money. Address J. T. HILL, 153 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE. The subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods for sale. Trade constantly increasing. Stock will invoice about $7,000. Liberal discount for cash. Address S. A. PERRY, Muskegon, Mich.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. HUGHES & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

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An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published. Will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Bryant's Popular Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

HATTERSLEE HOUSE, Massena Springs, St. Lawrence River, 60 miles from St. Lawrence Skeer, will open June 1st, for reception of guests. Accommodations first class. The hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The

USE PARSONS'S RAT & ROACH EXTERMINATOR

BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW List of 2000 Pictures, Frames, &c., 60 pages. Wholesale Prices. Mailed on receipt of two 3 ct. stamps. S. E. FERRIS, Publisher, 53 Reade Street, New York.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted, 60 new steel engravings. Send 25 cts. for samples. J. B. Fouch & Co., Warren, Pa.

WAUKESHA WATER,

MINERAL ROCK SPRING,

CURES

Dropsy, Diabetes,
Gravel, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Jaundice,
Bright's Disease.

And all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped as the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do. $7; dam'johns and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.) $4 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your Druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

Cincinnati, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the Diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine as 1.044, after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 21, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to void so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is preferable. And I do accordingly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, Alfred Wilson,
Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 6 W. Third Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hudson, Wis., May 7, 1873.

Messrs. C. C. OLIN & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* In testimony of the great value of Waukesha Rock Spring Water, I would say that I had been suffering with Diabetes, passing large quantities of urine, heavy with sugar, and together with a distressing thirst, gradually losing flesh and strength and finally the use of my lower limbs, which became almost devoid of feeling. My physicians gave me up, and said that I had been a short distance gave me up, and said that I had been a short while to live. I had lost all hopes of recovery, when I was induced to use Mineral Rock Spring Water, and since then I have gradually regained the use of my limbs, and also gained strength and flesh. It has done for me what medical skill could not do. I am thankful for returning health and my prayer is that it may prove to others afflicted with kidney affections as great a blessing as it has been to myself. Yours truly,

Mrs. James Sanders.

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